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12h Berlin	R.A. h m s	δ ° ′	log r	log Δ
April 5	22 7 42	+ 14 41·9	9·9802	0·1458
„ 9	22 10 56	19 33·1	9·9736	0·1149
„ 13	22 15 5	25 8·9	9·9694	0·0831
„ 17	22 20 34	31 36·4	9·9677	0·0518
„ 21	22 28 11	39 0·0	9·9686	0·0226
„ 25	22 39 20	47 18·5	9·9719	9·9982
„ 29	22 56 53	56 19·4	9·9777	9·9812
May 3	23 27 48	65 33·2	9·9857	9·9742
„ 7	0 31 40	+ 74 0·3	9·9955	9·9783

"The analogy of these elements with those of the Comets 1827 II. and 1852 II. is great, and the circumstance of the intervals being nearly equal gives it a certain significance."

The Comets of 1877. By Professor C. Pritchard.

Borelly's Comet I.

The Ephemeris of Borelly's Comet was sent to me at the Oxford University, by the Astronomer Royal, on the 20th of February, and was observed here on the same night. Subsequently to this it has been observed 14 times, and of these observations nine are completely reduced; the remaining six await the co-ordinates of the comparison stars, which have been kindly promised by the Astronomer Royal. When this telescopic comet was first seen in our large refractor of 12¼ inches aperture it appeared to be sufficiently bright for observation with an aperture of probably 3 inches, and was, I believe, actually observed by Captain Tupman, at the Royal Observatory, with a telescope of that aperture. On the 30th March the comet was observed for the last time in our great telescope with considerable difficulty; on the 4th April it was too faint to be certainly seen in our instrument, and it is now probably out of sight. The whole series of observations will be presented to the Society as soon as the reduction is complete.

D'Arrest's Comet.

D'Arrest's Comet has here been looked for in vain, in the places assigned for it in Leveau's Ephemeris. The twilight and the Moon may render observations of this interesting body very difficult for some time to come.

Winnecke's Comet II.

From an observation made on the 5th of this month at Strasburg, and telegraphed to this Observatory by the Astro-

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nomer Royal, together with two observations made here on the nights of the 7th and 11th inst., the following *preliminary* Elements and Ephemeris have been computed:—

$T = \text{April } 19{\cdot}98193$ G.M.T.

$$\left.\begin{array}{rl} \pi = & 250^\circ\ 48'\ 27'' \\ ☊ = & 318\ \ \ 2\ \ 21 \\ i = & 57\ \ 55\ \ \ 2 \end{array}\right\}\text{Apparent Equinox, Ap. 7.}$$

$\log q = 9{\cdot}9748138$

Motion retrograde.

Ephemeris for Greenwich Mean Midnight.

	R.A. h	R.A. m	δ °	δ ′	log Δ
April 12	22	14·1	+23	29	
					0·1024
13	22	15·3	24	55	
14	22	16·5	26	24	
					0·0869
15	22	17·8	27	56	
16	22	19·2	29	31	
					0·0717
17	22	20·7	31	9	
18	22	22·3	32	51	
					0·0568
19	22	24·1	34	36	
20	22	26·0	36	25	0·0425

This comet as first seen here on the 7th inst. was tolerably conspicuous, with considerable condensation, approaching to a planetary nucleus, the whole nebularity, in early twilight, having a diameter of about a minute and a half. On the 11th inst., without apparent alteration in form or brightness, it was distinctly visible in a 2-inch telescope, and from the character of its orbit may probably become visible to the naked eye about the end of the month.

1877, *April* 13.

P.S.—Subsequently to the reading of this paper another Comet was discovered by Mr. Swift, of Rochester, U.S., on April 11, and, independently, on April 14, by M. Borelly, at Marseilles, in the Constellation *Cassiopeia.* This Comet was observed here on the 16th, and on every favourable opportunity since. The observations will in due course be communicated to the Society.

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